



# Join Graph Decomposition Bounds for Influence Diagrams

UCIRVINE

Junkyu Lee, Alexander Ihler, Rina Dechter

University of California, Irvine {junkyu, ihler, dechter}@ics.uci.edu

## Summary

### A new decomposition method for bounding the MEU

- Join graph decomposition bounds for IDs (JGDID)
  - Approximate inference algorithm for influence diagram
  - Proposed method is based on the valuation algebra
  - Exploits local structure of influence diagrams
  - Extends dual decomposition for MMAP

### Significant improvement in upper bounds compared with earlier works

- Translation based methods
  - Pure/interleaved MMAP translation + MMAP inference
- Direct relaxation methods
  - mini-bucket scheme with valuation algebra
  - relaxing non-anticipativity constraint

## Decomposition Bounds for IDs

- (Definition) Powered-sum elimination for a valuation algebra
  - generalize elimination operator by LP-norm

Given  $\Psi(\mathbf{X}) := (P(\mathbf{X}), V(\mathbf{X}))$  over  $\mathbf{X}$

$$\sum_X^{(w, A)} \Psi(\mathbf{X}) := (\sum_X^w P(\mathbf{X}), \sum_X^w h(P(\mathbf{X}), V(\mathbf{X}), A)) \otimes (1, -A)$$

with  $\sum_X^w f(\mathbf{X}) = |\sum_X |f(\mathbf{X})|^{1/w}|^w \quad 0 \leq w \leq 1$

$$h(P(\mathbf{X}), V(\mathbf{X}), A) = \begin{cases} P(\mathbf{X}) \left( \frac{V(\mathbf{X})}{P(\mathbf{X})} + A \right) & \text{if } \frac{V(\mathbf{X})}{P(\mathbf{X})} + A > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (Theorem) Decomposition Bounds for IDs

- decomposition bounds interchange elimination and combination

Given an ID  $\mathcal{M}' := (\mathbf{X}, \Psi, \mathcal{O})$ , the MEU can be bounded by

$$\sum_{\mathcal{O}}^w \otimes_{\alpha \in \mathcal{I}_{\Psi}} \Psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{X}_{\alpha}) \leq \otimes_{\alpha \in \mathcal{I}_{\Psi}} \sum_{\mathcal{O}}^{(w^{\alpha}, A)} \Psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{X}_{\alpha})$$

with  $w_i = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{I}_{\Psi}} w_i^{\alpha}$  for  $w$  and  $w^{\alpha} \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{I}_{\Psi}$

$$A := \{A_{\alpha} | \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{I}_{\Psi}\}$$

## Message Passing Algorithm (JGDID)

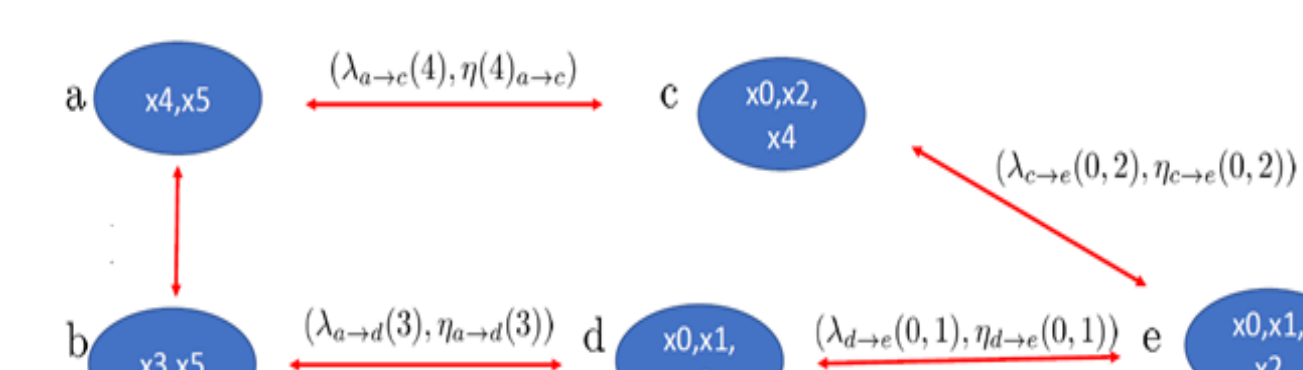
### Algorithm 1 Join Graph Decomposition for IDs (JGDID)

**Require:** Influence diagram  $\mathcal{M}' = \langle \mathbf{X}, \Psi, \mathcal{O} \rangle$ , initial weights  $w_i$  associated with a variable  $X_i \in \mathbf{X}$ ,  $i$ -bound, total iteration limit  $M_1$ , iteration limit  $M_2$  for updating weights and costs before updating utility constants.

**Ensure:** an upper bound of the MEU,  $L_{MEU}$ .

1: generate a join graph decomposition  $\mathcal{D} = \langle \mathcal{G}_J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S} \rangle, \chi, \psi$  by MBE with  $i$ -bound and assign valuations to nodes by labeling function  $\psi$ .

- execute single pass cost-shifting by messages generated by MBE algorithm based on the valuation algebra (MBE-VA)
- initialize weights  $w^{C_i}, \forall C_i \in \mathcal{C}$  by uniform weights.
- $iter = 0, L_{MEU} = \inf$
- while  $iter < M_1$  or  $L_{MEU}$  is not converged do
- for each variable  $X_i \in \mathbf{X}$  do
- $L_{MEU} \leftarrow \min(L_{MEU}, \text{UPDATE-WEIGHTS}(\mathcal{G}_J, X_i))$
- end for
- for each edge  $(C_i, C_j) \in \mathcal{S}$  do
- $L_{MEU} \leftarrow \min(L_{MEU}, \text{UPDATE-COSTS}(\mathcal{G}_J, \{C_i, C_j\}))$
- end for
- if  $iter > M_2$  then
- for each node  $C_i \in \mathcal{C}$  do
- $L_{MEU} \leftarrow \min(L_{MEU}, \text{UPDATE-UTIL-CONST}(\mathcal{G}_J, C_i))$
- end for
- end if
- $iter = iter + 1$
- end while



### Initialization

- Join graph decomposition [Mateescu, et al 2010]
- Mini-bucket elimination [Dechter and Rish, 2003]

### Outer optimization by Block coordinate method

- optimize subset of parameters for nonconvex  $L_{MEU}$

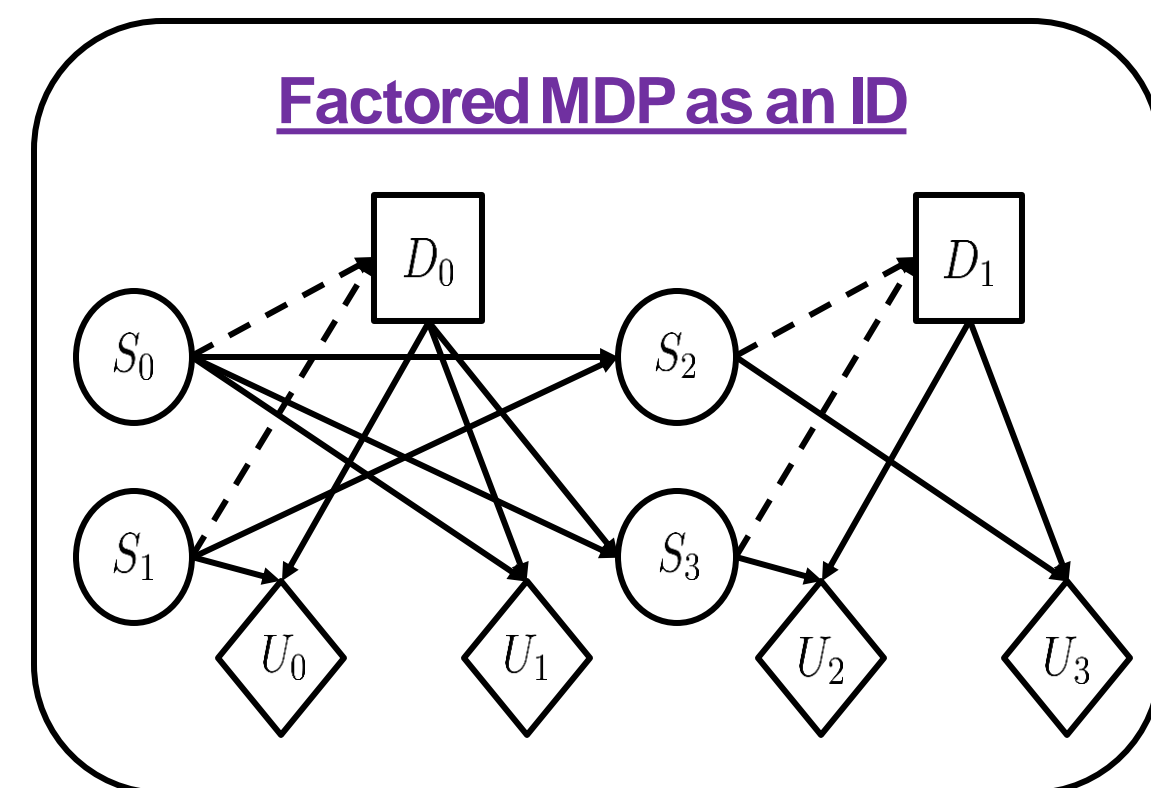
### Inner optimization by first order methods

- Weights per variable: exponentiated gradient descent [Kivinen and Warmuth, 1997]
  - Cost per edges: gradient descent
  - Utility constants per nodes: gradient descent
- $$\mathbf{x}^{t+1} = \mathbf{x}^t - s \cdot [\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^t)]$$

## Background – Influence Diagram

[Howard and Matheson, 2005]

- A graphical model for sequential decision-making under uncertainty with perfect recall

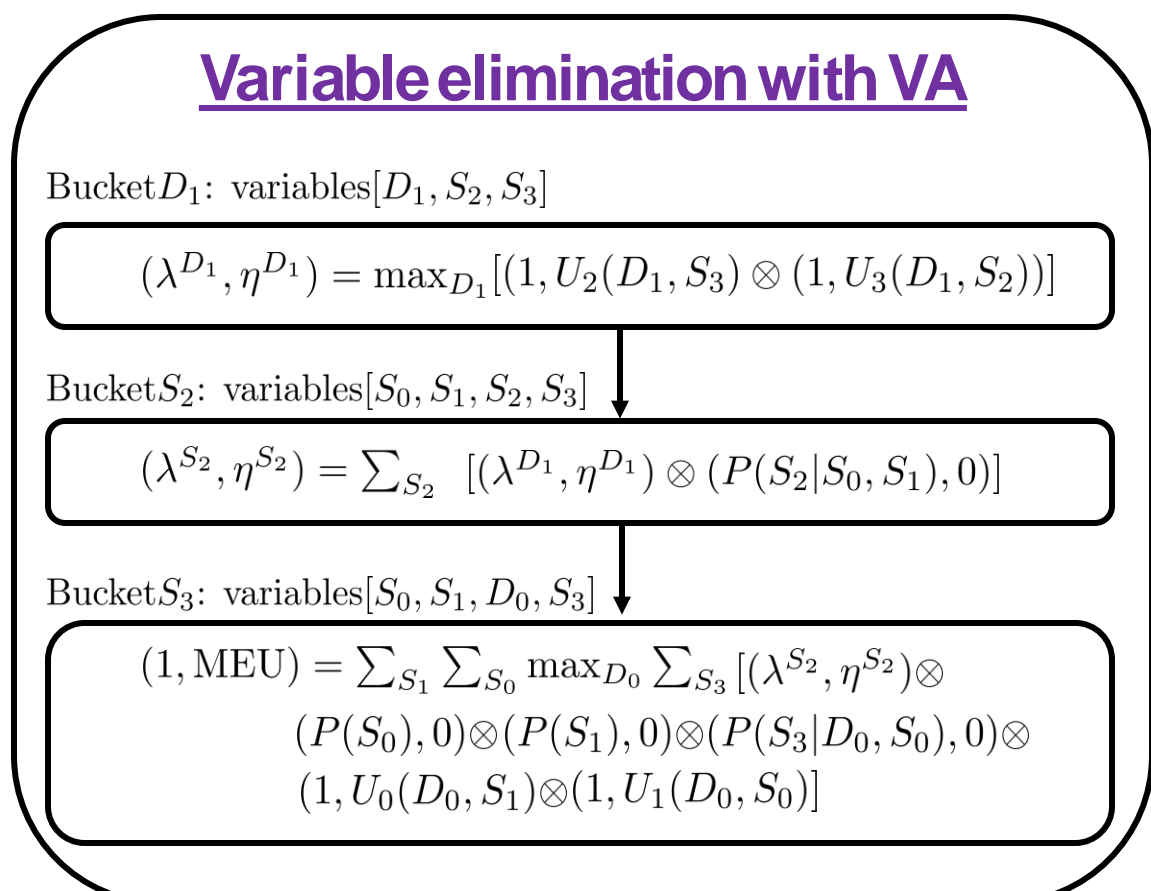


- Chance variables  $\mathbf{C} = \{S_0, S_1, S_2, S_3\}$
- Decision variables  $\mathbf{D} = \{D_0, D_1\}$
- Probability functions  $\mathbf{P} = \{P(S_0), \dots, P(S_3 | pa(S_3))\}$
- Utility functions  $\mathbf{U} = \{U_0(pa(U_0)), \dots, U_3(pa(U_3))\}$
- Partial ordering constraint  $\mathcal{O} = \{S_0, S_1\} \prec \{D_0\} \prec \{S_2, S_3\} \prec \{D_1\}$
- Policy functions  $\Delta_0 := R(D_0) \mapsto D_0 \quad \Delta_1 := R(D_1) \mapsto D_1$
- Task – compute MEU and optimal policy
- $$\sum_{S_0, S_1} \max_{D_0} \sum_{S_2, S_3} \max_{D_1} \prod_{P_i \in \mathbf{P}} P_i \prod_{U_i \in \mathbf{U}} U_i \prod_{\Delta_i \in \mathbf{\Delta}} \Delta_i$$

## Background – Valuation Algebra

[Jensen 1994, Maua 2012]

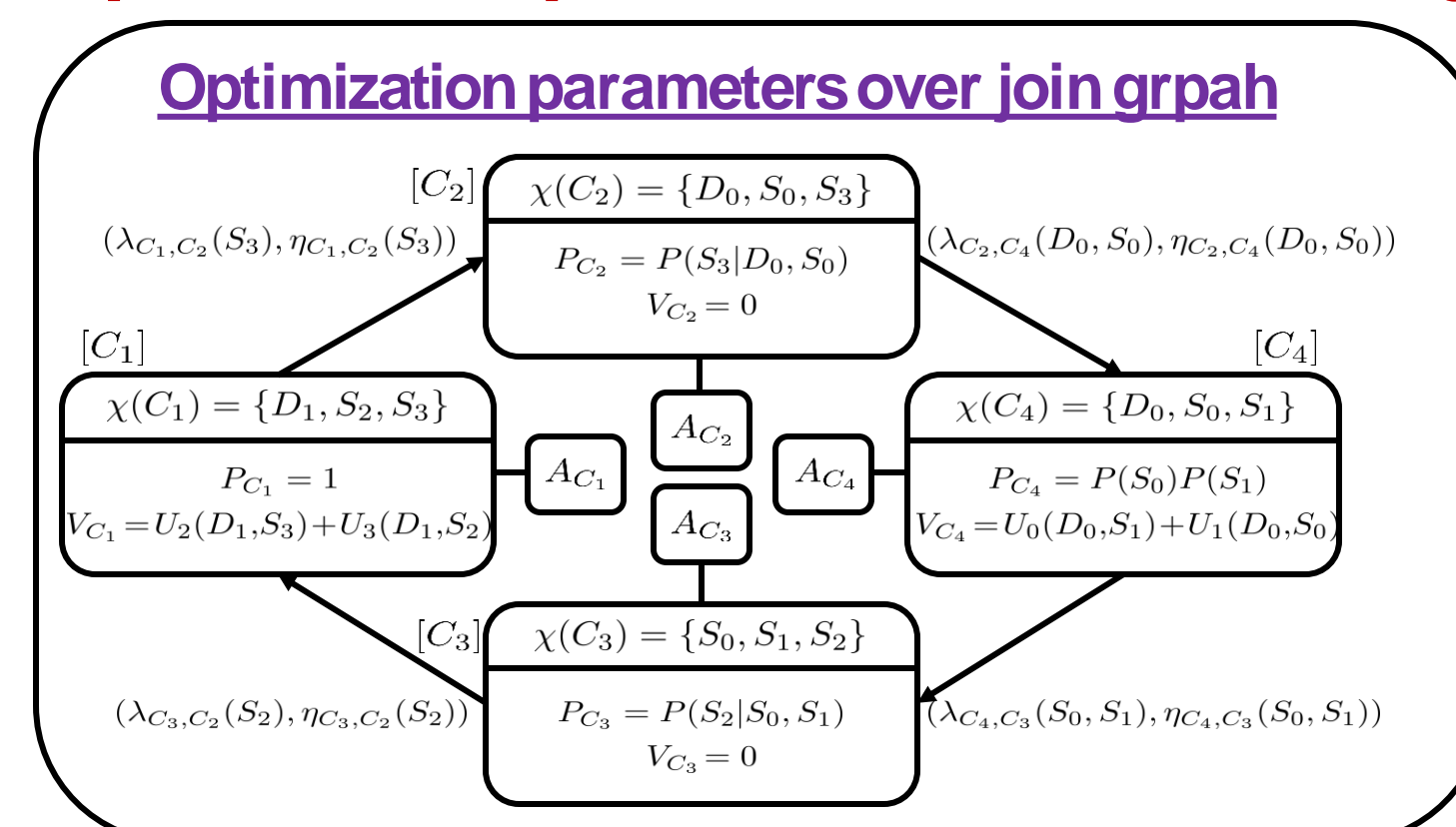
- Algebraic framework for computing expected utility value (a.k.a. potential)



- Valuation:  $\Psi(\mathbf{X}) := (P(\mathbf{X}), V(\mathbf{X}))$
- $P(\mathbf{X})$  probability  $V(\mathbf{X})$  expected utility
- Combination  $\Psi_1 := (P_1, V_1) \quad \Psi_2 := (P_2, V_2) \quad \Psi := (P(\mathbf{X}), V(\mathbf{X})) \quad \mathbf{Y} \subseteq \mathbf{X}$
- Marginalization  $\Psi_1 \otimes \Psi_2 := (P_1 P_2, P_1 V_2 + P_2 V_1) \quad \sum_{\mathbf{Y}} \Psi := (\sum_{\mathbf{Y}} P, \sum_{\mathbf{Y}} V)$
- MEU Query in VA  $\max_{\mathbf{Y}} \Psi := (\max_{\mathbf{Y}} P, \max_{\mathbf{Y}} V)$
- $\Psi := \{(P_i, 0) | P_i \in \mathbf{P}\} \cup \{(1, U_i) | U_i \in \mathbf{U}\}$
- $$\sum_{S_0, S_1} \max_{D_0} \sum_{S_2, S_3} \max_{D_1} \otimes_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{\Psi}} \Psi_i$$

## Parameterized Bounds over Join Graph

- (Proposition) Parameterized decomposition bounds by introducing optimization parameters relative to a join graph



- Utility constant parameters over nodes  $A_{C_i}$
- Cost shifting valuations over edges  $\delta_{C_i, C_j} = (\lambda_{C_i, C_j}, \eta_{C_i, C_j})$
- Weights from LP norm over the variables  $w_{\mathbf{X}} = \sum_{C_i \in \mathcal{C}} w_{C_i}^{\mathbf{X}}$

### Parameterized decomposition bounds

probability  $L_{MMAP} = \prod_{C_i \in \mathcal{C}} \sum_{\mathcal{O}}^w P_{C_i}^{\mathbf{X}}$

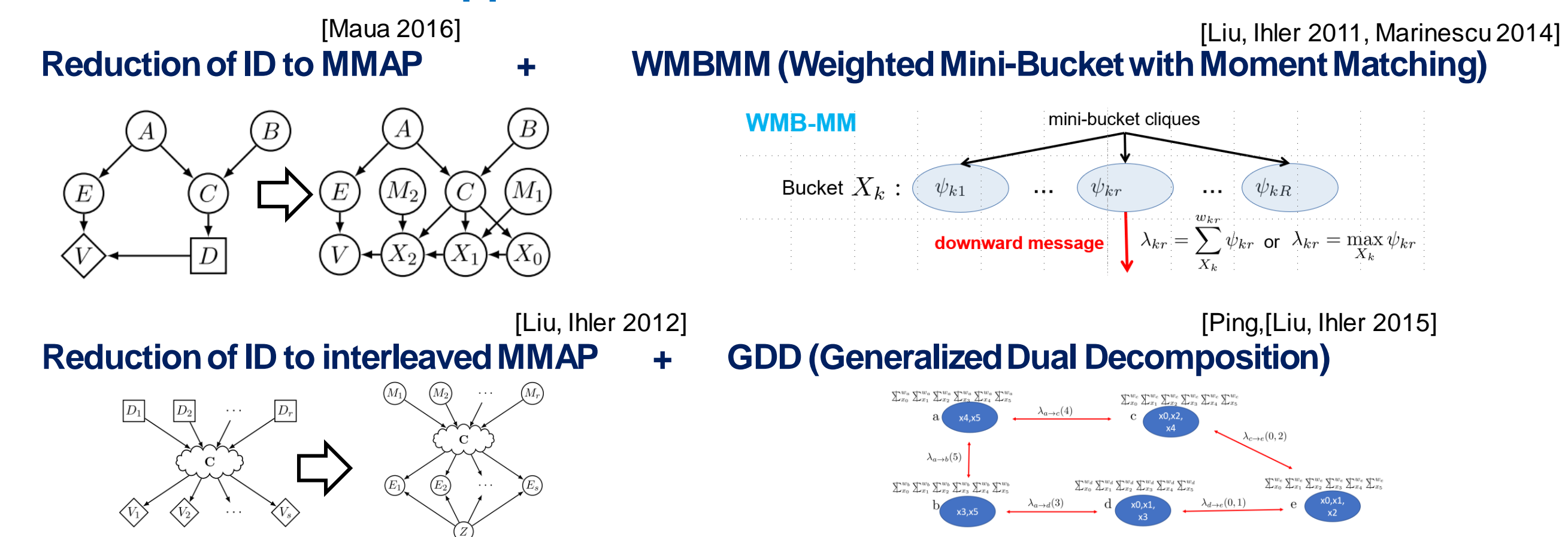
expected utility  $L_{MEU} = \sum_{C_i \in \mathcal{C}} \left[ \sum_{\mathcal{O}}^w h_{C_i}(P_{C_i}^{\mathbf{X}}, V_{C_i}^{\mathbf{X}}) \right] \prod_{C_j \neq C_i} \left[ \sum_{\mathcal{O}}^w P_{C_j}^{\mathbf{X}} - A_{C_j} V_{C_j}^{\mathbf{X}} \right]$

with re-parameterized functions  $P_{C_i}^{\mathbf{X}} = P_{C_i} \prod_{(C_i, C_j) \in \mathcal{S}} \lambda_{C_i, C_j}$

$$V_{C_i}^{\mathbf{X}} = P_{C_i}^{\mathbf{X}} \left[ \frac{V_{C_i}^{\mathbf{X}}}{P_{C_i}^{\mathbf{X}}} + \sum_{(C_i, C_j) \in \mathcal{S}} \lambda_{C_i, C_j} \eta_{C_i, C_j} \right]$$

## Earlier Works

- MMAP translation + approximate MMAP inference



- Direct methods for bounding IDs

- Mini-bucket elimination with valuation algebra (MBE-VA) [Dechter 2000, Maua 2012]
- Information relaxation by minimum sufficient information set (IR-SIS) [Nilsson 2001, Yuan 2010]

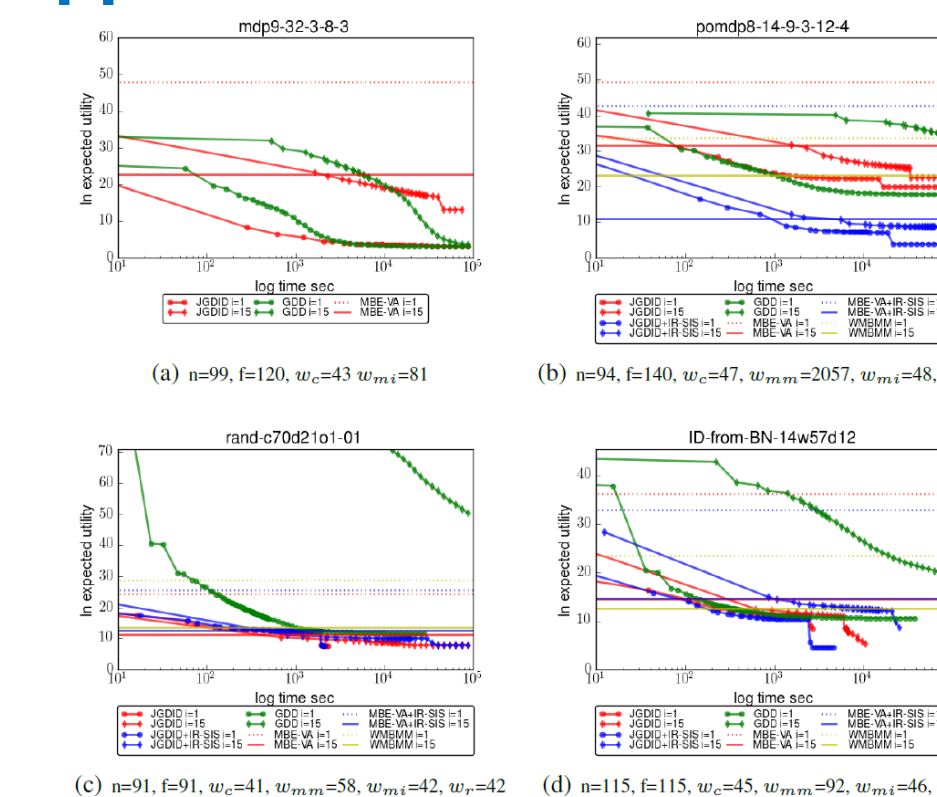
## Experiments

- Benchmarks

Domain	n	f	k	s	w
FH-MDP	25, 110, 170	30, 143, 170	2, 3, 5	4, 7, 9	5, 25, 43
FH-POMDP	15, 51, 96	18, 61, 140	2, 2, 3	3, 5, 9	10, 27, 47
RAND	22, 57, 91	22, 57, 91	2, 2, 2	3, 3, 3	6, 18, 41
BN	54, 100, 115	54, 100, 115	2, 2, 2	6, 8, 10	18, 28, 45

Each domain has 10 problems instances  
 Tables shows min, median, max of the followings  
 n: number of chance and decision variables,  
 f: number of probability and utility functions,  
 k: maximum domain size,  
 s: maximum scope size,  
 w: constrained induced width

- Upper bounds



- Algorithms

Proposed algorithm	JGDID JGDID+ IR-SIS	Iterative i-bound=1, 15
Translation based methods	WMBMM with MMAP translation	Non-iterative i-bound=1, 15
Direct methods	GDD with interleaved MMAP translation	iterative i-bound=1, 15
Direct methods	MBE-VA	Non-iterative i-bound=1, 15
Direct methods	MBE-VA+IR-SIS	Non-iterative i-bound=1, 15

- Average Quality

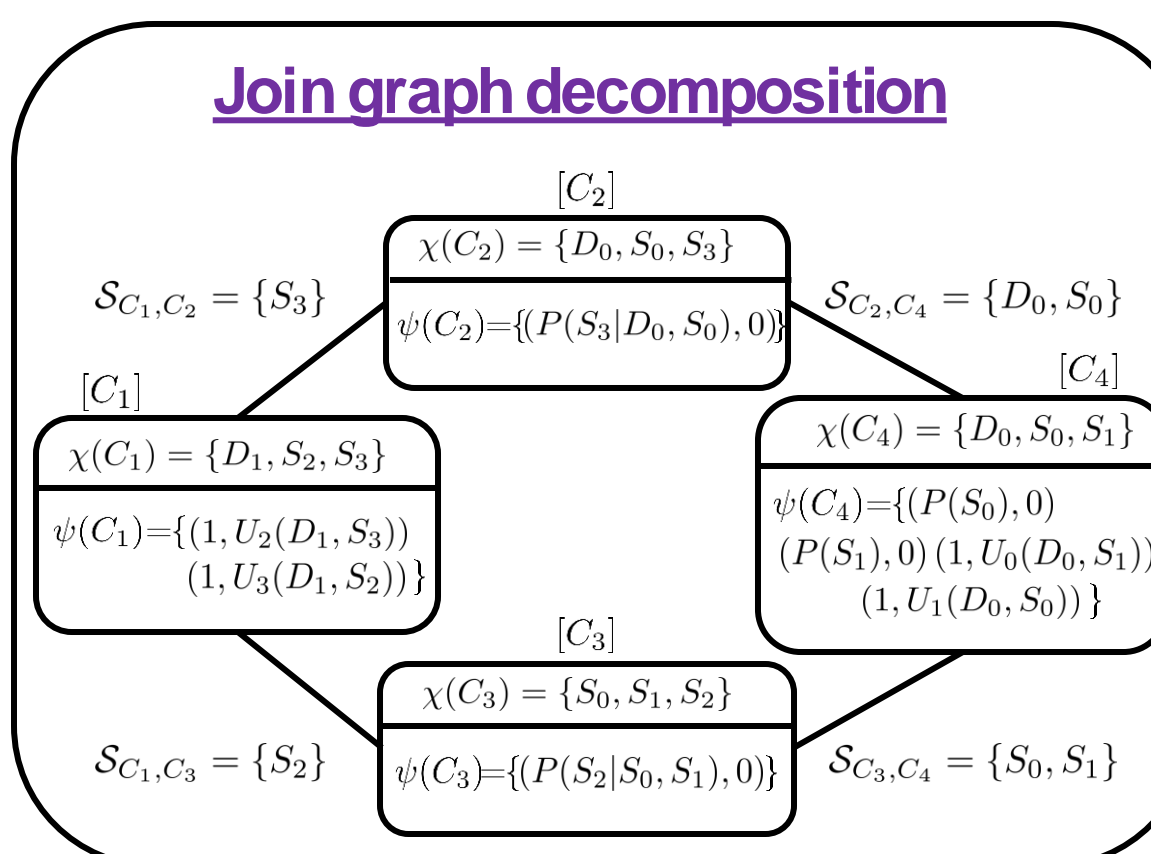
- average of [best UB/UB of algorithm] ( $0 \leq \text{quality} \leq 1$ )

Algorithm	FH-MDP	FH-POMDP	RAND	BN
JGDID+IR-SIS(i=1)	NA	0.88	0.87	0.99
JGDID+IR-SIS(i=15)	NA	0.76	0.85	0.64
JGDID(i=1)	0.88	0.38	0.86	0.89
JGDID(i=15)	0.49	0.38	0.85	0.64
MBE-VA+IR-SIS(i=1)	NA	0.03	0.01	0.00
MBE-VA+IR-SIS(i=15)	NA	0.54	0.46	0.15
MBE-VA(i=1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MBE-VA(i=15)	0.40	0.29	0.46	0.17
GDD(i=1)	0.87	0.03	0.11	0.24
GDD(i=15)	0.22	0.11	0.15	0.05
WMBMM(i=1)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
WMBMM(i=15)	0.01	0.23	0.35	0.24

## Background – Join Graph Decomposition

[Mateescu, Kask, Gogate, Dechter 2009]

- Approximation scheme that decomposes a Join tree by limiting the maximum cluster size



- Join Graph Decomposition of Influence Diagrams
- Join Graph  $\mathcal{G}_J := (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$  with set of nodes  $\mathcal{C}$  and edges  $\mathcal{S}$
- Node labeling function  $\chi(C)$  maps each node to a subset of variables  $\mathbf{X}_C$  and assign valuations exclusively to a node
- Separator  $\mathcal{S}_{C_i, C_j}$  intersection of the variables between  $C_i$  and  $C_j$
- Join graph decomposition satisfies running intersection property

## References & Acknowledgement

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